

Kentucky

Gazette

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF]

NEW SERIES, NO. 7. VOL. 3.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, humb'ring at his back."

[PAR ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, \$1.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

For one year in advance, specie 2 50
Six months, do do 1 50
Three months, do 1 00

If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing the price will be one third more.—No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

manner, when drooping in an orchard will recover, and push out vigorous shoots. In place of flax stalks the leaves which fall from trees in autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind blowing them away.

TALES, &c.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
THE INDIAN OF THE FALLS VALLEY;

THE FOUNDLING MIRD.

In this adopted land I hold
With anxious fondness to my breast,
My heart's sole comfort I behold,
More dear than life when life was idle;

I found her pining, fainting, cold.

* * * * *

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 3]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the next term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, the term directed by law to be held at Albany on the last Tuesday in January, shall instead thereof, be held at Albany on the third Tuesday in January in each year thereafter.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 4]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force, an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian;"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act, passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian;" be, and the same is hereby declared to be revived, and to continue in force for three years, and until the termination of the session of Congress next ensuing.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5]

AN ACT to amend "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property," passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, entitled, "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property," approved by the Governor the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be and the same is hereby disapproved and declared null and void.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AGRICULTURAL.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit.

It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand; and the labor of a man for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing is as follows: Take the scions as for grafting, and stony soil; then take the roots of the plants, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch or wax, resin and tallow, and bury it in the ground the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and a depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Dr. Paro, of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, in the middle of July, two of which are now in full blossom at the surface of the ground and appear flourishing! The composition he used was melted shagreen's wax.

YOUNG ORCHARDS.

To diminish the growth of weeds round fruit trees, spread on the ground round the stems transplanted roots, as far as the roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax, after the fibrous parts have been separated.

This gives them surprising vigor, so no weeds will grow under the refuse of flax, and the earth remains fresh and loamy. Old trees treated in this

manner, when drooping in an orchard will recover, and push out vigorous shoots. In place of flax stalks the leaves which fall from trees in autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind blowing them away.

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Following the example of the 'Great Unknown,' who, in his excellent novel of Kenilworth, says it is the privilege of tale-tellers to commence their stories in an inn, even in such a place will I, without prelude, introduce my readers. It was in Canada, and not far from these mighty Falls which are justly ranked among the most wonderful works of the creation, that the humble cavern of John Copeland (Major John, as some, heaven knows why, entitled him) displayed a sign of the rosy god, astride his barrel, and giving notice, that there, accommodation for man and horse could be afforded. Being the only public house in that part of the country, Major John threw tolerably well, for ever, in those days, when the conveniences of travelling that we now enjoy were unknown, may were the travellers led that way, in order to see one of the most sublime works of nature, and who always gave the host of the Bacchus lunus their patronage.

It was on a pretty stormy night on the 5th of November, that Major John and his wife Sally (for I have forgotten to premise that John was no Benedict) were disturbed from their rest by a loud knocking at the door. "Arouse thee, man! (cried the dame!) hear you not what a clamour some one is making for admittance? a pretty host, forsooth, who would keep a customer tarrying without a night like this—up, I say, and speed to your duty, Major John!" As a dutiful husband should, mine host of the Bacchus obeyed, and, opening the door, discovered an Indian, who seemed to wrap his bearskin mantle with much care about something which he bore in his arms. Upon finding that his guest was of a different character than what he had hoped for, John would in all probability have closed his door; but the Indian, without speaking, pushed him aside, and, entering the long hall, which was on a pretty stormy night on the 5th of November, that Major John and his wife Sally (for I have forgotten to premise that John was no Benedict) were disturbed from their rest by a loud knocking at the door. "Arouse thee, man! (cried the dame!) hear you not what a clamour some one is making for admittance? a pretty host, forsooth, who would keep a customer tarrying without a night like this—up, I say, and speed to your duty, Major John!" As a dutiful husband should, mine host of the Bacchus obeyed, and, opening the door, discovered an Indian, who seemed to wrap his bearskin mantle with much care about something which he bore in his arms. Upon finding that his guest was of a different character than what he had hoped for, John would in all probability have closed his door; but the Indian, without speaking, pushed him aside, and, entering the long hall, which

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DOMESTIC.

DURHAM RAILWAY.

On Tuesday last, that great work, the Darlington and Stockton Railway, was formally opened by the proprietors, for the use of the public. It is a single railway of twenty two miles in length, and will open the London market to the collieries in the western part of the county of Durham.—The line of railway extends from the collieries in a direction nearly from west to east from Witton Park and Etherley, to Stockton upon Tees with branches to Darlington, Yarm, &c. and is chiefly composed of malleable iron rails. At the western extremity of the line a deep ravine occurs at the river Gaunless, on the summit of the hills, on each side of which, permanent steam engines are fixed for the purpose of conveying the goods across the two ridges. The engine on the western side of the vale is called the Etherley engine, and that on the eastern side the Braxton engine. The committee, after inspecting the Etherley engine plane, assembled at the bottom of Braxton engine plane, and here the carriages, loaded with coals and merchandise, were drawn up the eastern ridge by the Braxton engine, a distance of 1800 yards, in 7 1/2 minutes, and then lowered down the plane on the east side of the hill, 800 yards, in 5 minutes. At the foot of the plane, the locomotive engine was ready to receive the carriages, and here the novelty of the scene and the fitness of the day had attracted an immense concourse of spectators—the fields on each side of the railway being literally covered with ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and pedestrians of all kinds. The train carriages were then attached to a locomotive engine, of the most approved construction, and built by Mr. George Stephenson, in the following order.—1. Locomotive engine with the engineer, (Mr. Stephenson) and assistants. 2. Tugger with coals and water—next, six wagons loaded with coals and flour—then an elegant covered coach, with the committee and other proprietors of the railway—their 21 wagons fitted up on the occasion for passengers—and last of all, six wagons loaded with coals, making altogether a train of 33 carriages, exclusive of the engine and tender.

Nothing could exceed the beauty and grandeur of the scene. Throughout the whole distance, the fields and lanes were covered with elegantly dressed females, and all descriptions of spectators. The bridges, under which the procession, in some places, darted through with astonishing rapidity, lined with spectators cheering and waving their hats, had a grand effect. Numerous horses, carriages, gigs, carts, and other vehicles, travelled along with the engine and her immense train of carriages, in some places within a few yards without seeming in the least frightened; and at one time the passengers by the engine had the pleasure of accompanying and escorting their brother passengers by the stage coach, which passed alongside, and of observing the striking contrast exhibited by the power of the engine and horses—the engine with 600 passengers and load, and the coach with 4 horses and only 10 passengers. In contemplating the events of the day, either in a natural point of view, or as the efforts of individuals furnishing a speedy efficacious, and certain means of traffic to a wide and extended district, it alike excites the deepest interest and admiration; and the immense train of carriages covered with people, travelling majestically along the railway, through fields of spectators, at such an astonishing rate of speed, left an impression on those who witnessed it that never will be forgot.

These singular being given, the engine started off with this number of carriages, and here the scene became most interesting—the horsemen galloping across the fields to accompany the engine, and the people on foot running on each side of the road, endeavouring in vain to keep up with the cavalcade. The railway descended with a gentle inclination towards Darlington, though not uniform, and the rate of speed was consequently varied. On this part of the railway it was intended to ascertain at what rate of speed the engine could travel with safety. In some parts the speed was frequently 12 miles per hour; and in one place, for a short distance, near Darlington, 15 miles per hour; and, at that time the number of passengers were counted to 450, which, together with the coals, merchandise, and carriages, would amount to near 90 tons. After some little delay in arranging the procession, the engine, with her load, arrived at Darlington, a distance of 8 miles and 3 quarters, in 68 minutes, exclusive of stops, averaging about 8 miles an hour. Six carriages, loaded with coals, intended for Darlington, were then left behind. The engine arrived at Stockton in three hours and seven minutes after leaving Darlington, including stops, the distance being nearly 12 miles, which is at the rate of nearly four miles an hour; and upon the level part of the railway, the number of passengers in the wagons was counted about 550, and so far as could be ascertained to the carriages on each side, so that the whole number could not be less than 600, which, with the other load, would amount to about 90 tons.

Important advantages of Rail roads.—[From a correspondent at Stockton on Tees.] Already do the inhabitants of Stockton begin to feel most sensibly the advantages of the communication made by the opening of the new Darlington Rail-road; for the price of coals, which was before the opening of the Rail-road, 10s. a ton at Stockton, is now reduced to 12s. Now what must be the advantage when a sufficient time has elapsed to enable the proprietors of coal mines on the line of the Rail-road to open the same? Invaluable. It is added, the Rail-road company find earnings, and propelling powers included, for one half, paying per ton, per use.

Sandusky Clarion.

MONEY IN BANK.

It appears by the fact disclosed upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Livingston of New Orleans, to the House of Representatives of the U. States, that there has been lying in the banks of the U. States, for a considerable time, the sum of TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS which is due to different individuals for unclaimed dividends on the funded debt of the United States. Mr. Livingston's object in bringing the subject before the house was, to have the names of the persons to whom the money is due published by order of the government, that they might receive their money now lying useless to them. Some objections to such a publication were started in the course of the debate, and the matter was laid by for the present. It was thought by giving the names to the public, frauds would be committed, and the money be drawn from the treasury by those who had no claim to it, and that speculators would prey upon the rights of individuals for a song, and thus cheat them of their just dues. There cannot, however, be any danger from publishing the general statement; and some individuals at least, may possibly be led by a knowledge of it to examine for themselves, and in that way learn the facts in their own case. We hope, therefore, that the newspaper throughout the country will publish the fact, that such a sum of money lies in bank, which belongs to the creditors of the U. States, and may be drawn forth by the rightful owners whenever they take the necessary measures for the purpose.—*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

EARTHQUAKE.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-aux-Prince, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of November.—It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the South East, and continued for five seconds. The shock was according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city. Fortunately there was no material injury sustained. The editor of the *Feuille du Commerce* records a remarkable circumstance, that the earthquake of 1770, which took place on the 3d of June, the day of Pentecost, at 7 o'clock in the evening, was experienced in all the leeward islands, on the same day and at the same hour. In the year 1824 on the same day at noon another shock was felt, and the one above noticed is the third that has occurred during the present year.

Indiana Palladium.

Blue Laws.—The editor of the Salem Observer has quite a propensity for hunting up and publishing things both new and old. Among the latter, his last paper contains the particulars of a trial which took place in Connecticut, in 1660, under that section of the *blue laws* which prohibited kissing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Murline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear to be extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each. And the law been kept in force until this time, we have no doubt that the Treasury of Connecticut would be the richest in the universe.

Mr. Isaia's Lukens. recently of Philadelphia, but now of Adam street, Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, England, Machinist, on the 15th of September, took out a Patent for an instrument which he denominates as *Lithotripter* for destroying the Stone in the bladder, without cutting, or any other violence.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Messrs. Sickles & Banks, editors of the *Delaware Apollo*, were attacked on Sunday evening the 13th inst., by two robbers, in a piece of woods, about a mile from Bridgeville, N. J. They were both mounted on horseback, but Mr. Banks, being some rods in advance, was attacked and unhorsed first. He was knocked down senseless with a club, and his pockets rifled. When Mr. Sickles came up, he was assaulted; but his horse being spirited, he rode over the two robbers, who picked themselves up as soon as they could, and made off. M. S. received one blow from a club, but not a severe one. Mr. Banks is recovering. The amount of money which they obtained, was only £2 75. cents. Robbers should never be such tools as to attack printers in the lice of gain. They might as well attempt to extract oil from a turnip, as cash from a printer's pocket.

FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

A Bill has been introduced and twice read in the U. S. Senate for the purpose of establishing a Naval Academy for the instruction of Midshipmen and other officers in the Navy. The bill provides that it shall be placed under the direction of a Captain of the Navy, with several professors and teachers in a manner similar to the organization of the Military Academy at West Point.

FROM THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.

WORSE AND WORSE.

From the Albany Argus, the State paper, we learn that application will be made to the New York Legislature (now in session,) for 27 Banks to be located in the city of New York and 36 in other parts of the State,—for 31 other monied corporations in the city, and 39 in the interior—making in all 133 petitions for monied institutions, with an amount of capital of more than £55,500,000.

FROM NOAH'S ADVOCATE.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

There are now forty-three incorporated banks in the state of Rhode Island. Fifteen petitions for new ones are now before the Legislature, and five petitions of old ones for an increase of capital.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

LAW CASE.

The following decision reaches our purses and our homes—and we think it a just one, that would be sustained in our courts under similar circumstances.

A case of some importance to masters and mistresses.—was recently decided in London. A grocer, named Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods paid by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not had for him. The court, however, decided in favor of the grocer, on the principle, that a person sending a servant to a shop for goods, from time to time, and paying one bill, is bound, on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable for any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to frequent for his use, while she was in his service.

The Ohio Canal.—The following encouraging account of the progress and prospects of the Ohio Canal is taken from a letter, from a gentleman of the first respectability in the State of Ohio, to his friend in this city dated January 14, 1826.

"Our Canal goes on successfully, and our future prospects are highly encouraging. We

have hopes that our canals may be navigated

throughout their whole extent 375 miles in 1829,

at a cost little if any thing exceeding three millions of dollars, exclusive of interest. We

see to be justified in this expectation by what has been done. The contractors make fair way hand-

some profits, as may be inferred from the increas-

ing prices, at every fresh disposal of contracts."

DISCOVERY.

Dr. O'Neil, of Cork, has discovered a chemi-

cal process by which wax can be converted

into articles for dipping and moulding candles, su-

perior to Russian tallow without any additional ex-

pense. When prepared according to his plan, it is

equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with a superior light, resembling

the flame of natural gas. They are altogether

of the same size, weight, and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment

have no smell and emit no smoke. They burn by

many minutes longer than any other candle of the

same weight, and with a change of necessity only

in preparing, they can be only of a beautiful golden

yellow, or of a few white colour, which the effects

of light or time cannot alter.

Ulster Farmer and Mechanic.

GO. 12. A few days since, the inhabitants of Port-aux-Prince, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of November.—It was preceded by a rumbling noise from the South East, and continued for five seconds. The shock was according to the representations of some of the oldest inhabitants, more violent than that of the year 1770, which nearly destroyed the whole city.

GO. 13. The people of the Republic of Ayacucho, in the Andes, will enjoy like the inhabitants of Peru, and of the rest of the Republics, the right of electing their own president.

GO. 14. The people of the Republic of Ayacucho, in the Andes, will enjoy like the inhabitants of Peru, and of the rest of the Republics, the right of electing their own president.

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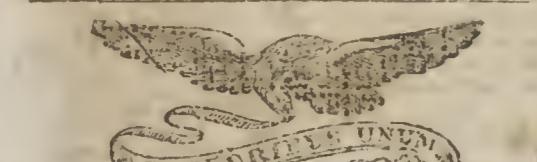
gentlemen a little to Ohio's case; and they tell us that the People in Pennsylvania are now quite unable to make no resistance. Mr. Chairman, so short time, if a rubber had met me in the Pennsylvania Avenue, and knocked me down but nothing could ever erase from my memory, or take out my heart, the conviction of the oppression and injustice which was done in that case; nor will the People of Pennsylvania ever cease to remember and to feel it too. Sir, you can never reconcile them to that decision. But, Sir I must here enter my solemn protest against the whole doctrine, that the Supreme Court has power to pronounce acts of this House to be unconstitutional. In vain did our armies shed their blood in the field, and our sages toil in the cabinet, to secure our liberty, if it is to be subjected to the arbitrary decision of these Judges.

We have heard a great deal about the illustrious talents of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and we have been told a great deal about the incorrigible purity of the English courts; but do not gentlemen forget the words of the Poet.

"Do parts allure thee? Look how Bacon shin'd,

"The greatest, wisest, meanest, of mankind."

This man was bribed—and about a hundred years after, another of their Chancery was convicted of enormous crimes. Some Judges are corrupt, others may be so; but believed nothing of the infallibility of men in any station. He again protested against the doctrine that they had power to set aside the acts of this House; and even if he had at first been friendly to the bill, this bold avowal would be sufficient to induce him to pause before he voted for it. He called upon gentlemen to pause before they took a step so important. It would first be well assured that the People wish this change, before he could be persuaded to vote for it.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST
SESSION OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

[Printed—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey, in fee simple, all or any part, of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress, for the use of schools within said State, and to invest the money now arising from the sale thereof, in some productive funds, the proceeds of which shall be forever applied under the direction of said Legislature, for the use and support of Schools within the several townships and districts of country, for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purpose whatever; Provided, said land, or any part thereof, shall, in no case, be sold without the consent of the inhabitants of such township, or district to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature of said State shall by law direct; And provided, also, that in the apportionment of the proceeds of said fund, each township and district aforesaid shall be entitled to such part thereof, and no more, as shall have accrued from the sum or sums of money arising from the sale of the school lands belonging to such township or district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the proceeds accruing to any township or district, from said fund, shall be insufficient for the support of schools therein, it shall be lawful for said Legislature to invest the same, as is herein before directed, until the whole proceeds of the fund belonging to such township or district shall be adequate to the permanent maintenance and support of schools within the same.

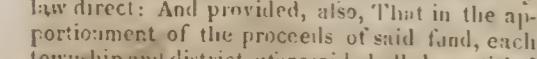
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 1, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



EDWARD GALT

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

If the account given in this paper of the first experiment made on the DURHAM RAIL ROAD can be relied on, there can be no doubt it is a superior mode for inland transportation, than either turnpike roads or Canals. If a ton weight can be transported one mile for a half penny sterling, it is much less than it can be done for in any other way. Canals afford the cheapest mode of transportation at present known but to construct canals, plenty of water must be obtained, and not that only, but that water is liable for several months in the year to be rendered entirely useless by being frozen—Rail roads are liable to no such casualty;—whether the weather is cold or hot, wet or dry, it by no means affects transportation by the means of Rail roads, so that no possible doubt can exist of the superior advantages of Railways over every other mode of transportation, if the statement respecting the *Durham Railroad* is true; and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of that statement.

Under our Agricultural head, to day will be found, the newly discovered method of propagating fruit trees of every description, with as much ease and little labour as raising cabbages. We have made choice of the present time to make the publication, in order that our readers, (and especially the farming part,) who may wish to make the experiment, may avail themselves of the information, before the proper season is too far advanced—We recommend to the farmers to make experiments on the different species of timber and shrubbery, and especially on such as may probably answer for hedges, in order to ascertain whether all kinds can be propagated by the above method, and if not all what kinds can; such experiments may possibly lead to great public good, and will be attended with very little individual expense and labour.

FROM THE EDITOR.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States on the 27th ult. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the office of Discount and Deposit in its place for the ensuing year, viz:

CHARLES WILKINS,
WILLIAM MORISON,
JOHN C. RICHARDSON, JR.,
W. W. WORSLEY,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
JOHN TILFORD,
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY.

New members in the place of Mr. Wm. Levy and Mr. S. Trotter, who had both served as long as the charter authorizes. Mr. Wilkins has been re-elected President unanimously.

FROM THE MARYVILLE EAGLE.

Since our last, the Ohio has risen several feet, and is now in good boating order. It is believed that the rise is from the Keokuk and Sandy rivers and that the Ohio is still rising at Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Howard arrived at N. Y. on Thursday evening from Havre, which port she left on the 20th December. She brings Paris papers to the 18th, and London dates of the 16th December.

The commercial distress in England continued to an alarming extent. A number of banking houses in London had failed, and several of them having connection with others in the country, the embarrassments had extended there, and the excitement became so great in some places, that they had power to set aside the acts of this House; and even if he had at first been friendly to the bill, this bold avowal would be sufficient to induce him to pause before he voted for it. He called upon gentlemen to pause before they took a step so important. It would first be well ascertained that the People wish this change, before he could be persuaded to vote for it.

Do parts allure thee? Look how Bacon shin'd,
The greatest, wisest, meanest, of mankind!

This man was bribed—and about a hundred years after, another of their Chancery was convicted of enormous crimes.

Some Judges are corrupt, others may be so;

but believed nothing of the infallibility of men in any station. He again protested against the doctrine that they had power to set aside the acts of this House;

and even if he had at first been friendly to the bill, this bold avowal would be sufficient to induce him to pause before he voted for it. He called upon gentlemen to pause before they took a step so important. It would first be well ascertained that the People wish this change, before he could be persuaded to vote for it.

Although the Bank of England had raised the discount four to five per cent, and had discontinued nearly a million a day for several days, the demand for money continued unabated. The principal merchants held a meeting on the 12th. Only such persons as had been invited were admitted. About 150 of the most respectable merchants were present. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting. After some discussions, Mr. Baring offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. That the unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties under which the circulation of the currency at present labour, are mainly to be attributed to a general panic for which there are no reasonable grounds; that this meeting has the fullest confidence in the means and substance of the banking establishments of this capital and the country, & they believe, that the action generally upon that confidence would relieve all those symptoms of distress which now show themselves in a shape so alarming to the timid, and so fatal to those who are forced to sacrifice their property to meet sudden demands upon them, which it is no imputation upon their judgment and prudence not to have expected.

2. That it having been stated to this meeting, that the directors of the Bank of England are occupied with the remedy for a state of things so extraordinary, this meeting will refrain from any interference with the measures of the Directors of the Banks, who they are satisfied will do their duty towards the public.

3. That having the firmest confidence in the stability of the public credit of the country, we declare our determination to support it to the utmost of our power.

A further resolution was also adopted, recommending similar declarations in the country towns. Paris dates of the 13th state that the depression in the London market had little or no effect on the stocks there. Five per cent. consols were quoted at 94 40c; Three per cent 600 75c.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

A dispatch from the French Minister at Berlin, to the President of the Council in Paris, announces that the Emperor Alexander died at Taganrook, in the beginning of Dec. after a short illness. It was said his death was occasioned by a sore leg which terminated in St. Anthony's fire. He was born Dec. 2, 1771; ascended the throne of Russia, on the 4th of March, 1801, and became King of Poland 5th June, 1815. The Grand Duke Constantine, Viceroy of Poland, succeeds Alexander. A decline of 2 to 3 per cent in the French Stocks took place in the receipt of this intelligence.

The Egyptian squadron succeeded in landing the troops at Navarino, on the 9th of November. A part of them were to reinforce Ibrahim Pacha, at Tripolizza, and another division would proceed to Misolonghi.

Captain Cunningham of the Colombian privateer General Sublette, who lost an arm in an action off Gibraltar, with a Spanish fleet had died of his wounds.

Great distress prevailed at Cadiz; so much so, that the Chamber of Commerce was about petitioning the King to make it a free port.

A destructive flood took place at Pandem, Prussia, on the 27th of November. The water rose higher than it did in November, 1824, and 1770. The whole city, with the exception of a few streets was overflowed. Much damage was done to the houses and their contents, and great consternation created among the inhabitants.

MARRIED, in this town on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Thos. Dudley, Mr. Thos. Dury, of Mason county, now of Texas to Miss Nancy Asbury, of this place.

DIED, in this town, Mrs. Mary Pendell, widow of Major Thomas H. Pendell.

Longevity.—Died in Harrison township, Gallia county, Ohio, on the 22d Nov. last, Mrs Anne Bailey. From the best account we have had, she must have been at least 115 years of age.—According to her own account her father was a soldier in Queen Anne's wars; that, on getting a furlough to go home, he found his wife with a fine daughter in her arms, whom he called Anne. In 1714 he went from Liverpool to London, with her mother on a visit to her brother. While there she saw Lord Lovett beheaded. She came to America the year after Braddock's defeat, aged then 46 years. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After that, to avenge his death, she joined the garrison, under the command of Col. Wm. Clendinen, who she remained until the final departure of the Indians from the country. She has always been noted, while he was commander of the garrison where Charleston, Kentucky, is now located, an attack by Indians was hourly expected. On examination, it was believed that the ammunition on hand was insufficient to hold out a siege of any length. To send even two, three or four men to Lewisburg, the nearest place it could be had, a distance of 100 miles, was like sending men to be

sent to the bottom of the ocean, for the purpose of weakening the garrison. While in this state Anne Bailey volunteered to leave to bat in the night and go to Lewisburg. She did so, and travelled the wilderness where not a vestige of a house was to be seen, arrived safe at Lewisburg, delivered her orders, received the ammunition, and returned safe to her post and the plaudits of a grateful people.

Paisville Tel

STOLEN.

ON the night of February 4th from the subscriber in Lexington a BRIGHT BAYMARE, with heavy main and tail, barefoot remarkable for carrying her tail on one side. I will give the sum of 10 dollars to any person returning the mare or giving me such information as will enable me to get her again.

JOHN CARTER.

Living with Col. Mead, Jessamine County.

Feb. 17, 1826—7-51

TO RENT.

FOR the present year, a BOLDAND PASTURE, of about 300 acres on the farm of the late Col. J. S. Morris, in the County of Jessamine. The principal part of pasture is well set to grass, enclosed with a good fence, and has never failing stock water. Application will be made to the subscriber before the 10th of March.

CALEB J. SANTERS.

Feb. 12, 1826—7-51

State of Kentucky,

Jessamine Circuit Set. October Term 1825.

Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis.

Devises & Executors of Thomas Lewis dead, complainants.

AGAINST

William Jones and wife and others defendants in CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their coun-

sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jenkins and Melly his wife, Peter Hardwick, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison, Jr., James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Basset Pegram, and Mary his wife, Peter M. Hardwick and Agnes his wife, Merriweather S. Gilliam and Elizabeth his wife, John Attwood and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the complainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this Commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy to, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.

7-9.

NOTICE.

I WANT to hire immediately, by the year, three or four

PIGRO BOYS,

from 12 to 14 years of age; those who have worked in Cotton Factories will be preferred—I also want to purchase a few sheets of Coarse Cards, about No. 24 or 25, their having been in use, will be no objection to them.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

February 10 1826—5-51

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Set. November Term 1825.

Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife and

and Saml. May & Jane his wife Complts. In City.

John M'Clure and Wm. Griffith, Dfts.

This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Dfts. Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Dft. Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of the next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A copy to,

H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.

Payne & Frazer,

Attorneys for Complts.

February 3 1826—5-51

NOTICE.

I AM the owner of a two story House on Mulberry street a pleasantly situated, there are a nail, kitchen and parlor, on the lower story, and three bed rooms on the Second Story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c.—Also a good Garden en-

quire of

WILLIAM MACLEAN.

January 5 1826—5-51

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW,

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND

COUNTY COURTS

Lexington, Apr. 6, 1826—5-51

Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citi-

zens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has

recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,

One Hundred and thirty Barrels of

SHIRAS first quality

Porter, Beer &c.

Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL

AT THE CELLAR ON CHAPMAN'S,

under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Brad- ford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, drachm, or single bottle.

GABRIEL REED.



POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.
SIMON TESTY,
Or the man who is always finding fault.
Poor Simon leads a wretched life,
For he is ever pleased;
His time is one continued strife,
By every one he's teased.
With happiness he's never blessed,
In day time or at night;
Amazement he has oft express'd,
That he alone, does right.

His neighbors are a set of fools,
So Simon oft's has said;
A, violates, all reason's rules,
B, lies too long in bed.
C, holds his head by far too high,
D, carries his too low;
E, walks as tho' he meant to fly,
And F, walks quite too slow.

In short, to take the Alphabet,
From A, to Z you'll find;
At every character he'll fret,
Not one will please his mind.
In piety and wisdom too,
He thinks, himself profound;
But nials at Christian, Turk and Jew,
Not one of them is sound.

The fair sex also bear their part,
His satire oft' they feel;
For when his tongue once takes a start,
It flies round like a wheel.
At Biddy's corset aims a blow,
At Susan's bonnet sneers;
And Charlotte's cap of Calico,
Has cost him many tears.

His wife, poor creature, never sees,
A single moment's rest;
Tho' hard she tries, she cannot please,
Her life's perpetual pest.
He treats her with the utmost scorn,
Blames all that she can say;
Nor ravid, because his son was born,
Upon the sabbath day.

He blames all widows, every bride,
All maidens and all wives;
He blames his friend because he died,
His enemy that lives.
Should Simon Testy ever die,
I know not where he'll go;
For Heaven, he'll surely think too high,
And Hell as much too low.

CASTIGATOR.

AMUSING.

When George the second was once at masquerade, he observed Miss Cludiegh in a habit which very closely bordered upon the naked: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "suffer me to put my hand upon that soft bosom." "Sir," said she, "give me your hand and I will put it on a much softer place." She took his right hand, and put it on his own forehead.

The Jews have a proverb—"that he who breeds not up his son to some occupation makes him a thief"—and the Arabians say, "that an idle person is the Devil's playfellow."

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

Prophecies for 1826.—In the course of the present year a number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while others will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

Several young ladies, of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property, or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached, and unattended to.

Novel reading will be the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from circumstances, some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

A few days since two young ladies, near Canterbury, were accosted by a gipsy woman who told them, that for a shilling each, she would show their husband's faces in a pail of water; which being brought they exclaimed "Lord! we see only our faces!" "Well," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands when you are married!"

FROM THE DUNFERRIES MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF A MOKEY.—Jackloo was particularly dexterous, and though somewhat tricky, was prized for his power of amusing the sailors when trade-winds bore them steadily along, or when the fear of squalls made their own thoughts a little troublesome to them. Well, some time in the year 1818, the vessel embarked on her homeward voyage, and, among other passengers, carried a lady who had a child at the breast who was only a few weeks old. When the weather permitted, the lady took regular exercise on the deck, sometimes with her infant charge in her arms, but often, at a moment it had been bushed to slumber by the motion of the ship, the rushing of the waters, and the whispering of the breeze, opiates custom soon renders powerful, and which, in the present instance, were allowed to supersede both the necessity of a cradle and the lullaby of a nurse. In August the weather became remarkable fine, and one beautiful afternoon, when the vessel was ploughing the waters waste, with clusters of sea birds sporting in the wake—she was looking forth in all his majesty, and next to himself, illuminating the two stillest objects of nature—the expanded ocean and the extended sky—the Captain perceived a distant sail—a sight that is always welcome at sea, and which, amidst the vast solitudes of the Atlantic, may be compared to the meeting of pilgrims in the desert. This discovery attracted the attention of all on board, and after the Captain had gratified his curiosity, he politely handed the glass to the lady, that she might obtain a clear view of an object which the naked eye was unable to distinguish from the fleecy clouds that every where fringed the horizon's verge. At this time Mrs. B. had the baby in her arms, but being aware that it could not harm itself by rolling, she wrapped it about the little innocent, and placed it on a sofa on which the lady had been sitting. Capt. C. assisted her to steady the

glass, but scarcely had she applied her eye to the instrument, when the helmsman exclaimed, in tone that indicated the deepest emotion, "Good God! see what the mischievous monkey has done!" A mother's fears are easily excited, and the reader may judge of the lady's feelings when, on turning round, she beheld the animal in the act of transporting her beloved child to the very top of the mast. And here it may be necessary to explain that the monkey was nearly 4 feet high, & so strong and active, that while it grasped the infant firmly with one arm, it elbowed the shrouds by the aid of the other with astonishing haste, and seeming unembarrassed, by the weight of its burden. One look was sufficient for the mother, and that look had well nigh been her last. Though she attempted to speak, the words either died away on her lips, or were rendered inarticulate by her sobs and groans; and had it not been for the prompt humanity of those around her, she would have fallen prostrate on the deck, where she was afterwards stretched to all appearance, a lifeless corpse. Situated as he was, the Captain knew not what to do when he looked at his passenger speechless, motionless, and deadly pale, he almost fancied that life had fled; and when he thought of her child that was swinging about under the care of so strange a nurse, he expected every minute that the capricious monkey would become tired of his toy, and drop it into the ocean or dash it on the deck. Often as he had crossed the wide Atlantic, and braved the perils of the winter's storm—often as he had been placed in circumstances in which he would have given the wealth of nations, had the wealth of nations been his to give, for the privilege of reading the earth with safety—never amid all the changes and chances of a seaman's life, had his feelings been exposed to so severe a trial. The sailors could climb as well as the monkey, but the latter watched their motion narrowly, and ascended higher up the mast, the moment one of them put his foot upon the shrouds. The Captain became afraid that it would drop the child and endeavor to escape by leaping from one mast to the other—so the mean time the little innocent was heard to cry; and though many thought it was suffering pain, their fear on this point was soon dissipated when they observed the animal imitating exactly the motions of a nurse, by dandling, soothing, and caressing its charge, and even endeavouring to hush it asleep. From the deck the lady was conveyed to the cabin and gradually restored to the use of her senses; but then her cries were most distressing, and though she was kindly assured that all would soon be well it required the utmost exertions of two men to prevent her from coming on deck with a view of ascending herself. In the mean time, many plans were tried to lure the culprit from his birth above; but finding all fail, the Captain, as a dernier resort ordered every man to conceal himself below. This order was promptly obeyed, and Mr. C himself quietly took his station in the cabin stair, where he could see all that passed without being seen. This plan happily succeeded; for the monkey, on perceiving that the coast was clear, cautiously descending from his lofty perch, and replaced the infant on the sofa cold and fretful, and frightened indeed, but in every other respect as free from harm as when he took it up. The humane crew had now a most grateful task to perform: the babe was restored to its mother's arms, amidst tears, and thanks and prayers, and blessings—thanks to man for his sympathy and aid, and deep gratitude to the Divine Being, whose arm, though unseen, had shielded the innocent amidst pains and perils such as perhaps never before impended over the head of a creature so young.

BISSECUATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 7th 1826—1-1f

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25-1f

LEXINGTON BREWERY.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale, of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-1f

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

WILL. H. BROWN

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41-1f

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public

that he has commenced the above business in Lexington Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the line suitable for SHOE MAKERS, TAILORS, COAT MAKERS, SADDLERS and BOOTS BINDERS which he will sell twenty percent less than imported ships.

This he will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of Lathers WOOL or

PARTMENT & CLOTHING.

January 13th, 1826—2-1f

FORLUNE'S HOME.

Complete Prize List of the Drawings of

CLASS. NO. 2. NEW SERIES,

Louisville Wealth Lottery:

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17, 1825.

NOS. 28, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole were under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the manager's office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectively referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it the combination, 5, 10, 29.

508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 28.

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 22,

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 5, 10,

25 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,

10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14, 8, 20, or 14, 20,

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 8 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24, 1, 28, or 24, 28,

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14 No. 20, No. 22, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th March next, they are considered by the agent respectively referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, as lost.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS. No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS.

Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALIEN & FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000

1 " 500 " 500

1 " 280 " 280

20 " 100 " 2000

20 " 50 " 1000

89 " 10 " 800

76 " 4 " 300

88 PRIZES, - - - \$10,120

1140 BLANKS,

2024 TICKETS, AT 35, - - - \$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO 1 PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d, 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 200

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per cent.

Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations.

The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, (\$5 DOLLARS,) until the 25th inst.—after which they will advance to \$10 DOLLARS; therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M. Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends

to the object of this lottery will be backward in making their purchases

immediately, in which event, the public may depend upon